

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1871.

Amus ments To-day Tooth's Theatre-Water's Tale.
Towery Theatre-Ceteron, &c.
Bryant's Opera House-13d st., between 5th and 1th are Crand Opera House Three Huschbacks.

I im Edwin's Theatre-Bank.

Nible's Garden-Ki, The Akaresa Traviller.

Newcomb & Arlington's Minstrels-18th et. Olympic Theatre-Jack Sheppard.
7 one Pastor's Opera House-Dan Denselly.
W milnek's Rosciale
The Pearl of Savay. Mations.

For the accommodation of persons residing up town, advertisements for THE SUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement office, My West Thirty-second street, at the junction of Broad-Way and Sixth avenue, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

### THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATES.

For President : WILLIAM S. GROESBECK of Ohio. For Vice-President: JOHN QUINCY ADAMS of Massachusetts.

### The King that Is To De.

The Count DE CHAMBORD, more commonly known as HENRI V., has put forth the programme upon which he expects to be raised to the throne of France. It was sent as a letter to a Legitimist member of the National Assembly, who has published it.

The future King says that France will be gaved " when she ceases to look for security from haphazard Governments which, after a few years of fencied peace, leave her in difficulties truly deplorable." - This, though | may not be so lost to all sense of shame as rather obscure, means the Republic and the , to think of repudiating such a debt. VERHUEL Empire; but it is equally applirable to the Government which ended with the flight of CHARLES X. from Paris in 1830. PHILIPPE fled in 1848.

The pretender then goes on to profess his regard for religion. He is for an established judge of the spirit and tone of this able Church, and to this Church he desires to commit the entire control of public instruction, Next, he tells the French people that " notwithstanding any remains of projudice, the good sense of France longs for a monarchy." By this he signifies that it longs for a monarchy with himself as the monarch. But he does not wish to be an absolute monarch. He proposes to " submit the acts of the Government to the careful control of representatives freely elected." Nor does he aim to overthrow that equality of all citizens before the law which is now so firmly imbedded in all French institutions. But he frankly declares himself in favor of interfering to restore the temporal power of the Pope. "The independence of the Papacy," he says, "is dear to me, and I am determined to obtain efficacious guarantees for it."

If anything could be surprising, it would be the restoration of the house of BOURBON upon such a political platform as this. But it is evident that HENRI V. does not regard this event as remote or improbable. "I d spair not of my country," he says in conclusion, " and do not shrink from the magnitude of

Considering that about three quarters of the National Assembly are in favor of the restoration, and that the power is in the hands of his friends, this language on the part of the Count DE CHAMBORD is not vainglorious, and his expectations are not adhesion; and if the plan of making him King should be defeated, it will only be by a more desperate revolution than that just extinguished in Paris. But though a King of France may once more be proclaimed, let us thank God he cannot reign in the Tuileries. That, at least, the Commune has rendered impossible.

# Mr. Greeley in the Field.

When the Philosopher of Chappaqua started out on his tour to Texas, every one was full of pleasant anticipations. It was such a good thing in itself that Mr. GREELEY, who for almost all his life had been cursed and threatened with lynching by the hotblooded men of the South, should be invited down there as though he were an old friend and they all loved him. And then while he was there, they all made much of him; took him to all their shows, and gave him lots of fresh milk to drink; and they even nominated him

for the Presidency. His friends in Kansas have nominated him also, and GREELEY clubs are said to be thick there, all resolved to stand by the philosopher in the Republican National Convention, and in the more trying test of the election which follows. The campaign is fairly opened, and H. G. is a candidate and no mistake. Why don't the GRANT clubs in this city and vicinity hasten to transform themselves into GREELEY clubs? Mr. GREELEY is a better Republican than GRANT ever was.

One of the strongest of Mr. GREELEY's points is his astonishing power of reconciling the hostile elements in the body politic. This was strikingly evinced when he bailed JEFF. DAVIS; and now the names of the gentlemen appointed by the Board of Trade at Natchez to wait upon Mr. GREELEY on his return from Texas and invite him to address the citizens of that beautiful town demonstrate it anew. These gentlemen are Mr. GEORGE W. KOONTZ and Mr. PAUL A. Borto, both distinguished citizens of Nat thez. Mr. Koontz is a wealthy banker, and Mr. Borro is the proprietor of the Nat thez Courier. Both of them were red-bet rebels, and they have hitherto remained unreconstructed. Mr. Borro was a plucky fighter on the Confederate side, and held a commission as captain in Gen. W. T. MAR-TIN's division of cavalry, which formed part of the corps of the celebrated Gen. For-REST. Hitherto, as we have said, both Mr. KOONTZ and Mr. BOTTO have persevered in their secession sentiments; but on the arrival of Mr. GREELEY in the South we see them gallantly coming forward to do honor to our Westchester patriot. When such men are Frought back to their allegiance by the approach of such a philosopher of peace, there is every reason to anticipate that the entire people of the South will be reconciled to the Sovernment and will once more become

levated political ideas. es that Mr. GREELEY in his lett

that e citizens under the influence of his

the one term rule. He calls it a good old dare to deny that all the offices are the Prosinatural disposition to support him; but we just as he likes? are still a little afraid that if he should be elected President he may change his views and become as bad as any of his predecessors. Here is Gen. USELESS S. GRANT, for instance, who was elected on the one-term platform-at least he told Mr. GEORGE WILKES that he regarded that principle as essential to the preservation of our liberties -and yet no sooner had he got into the White liouse than he forgot his promises and began to manœuvre for renomination

and reëlection. Now what security have we that President GREELEY will not do the same? No doubt he is sincere in his present declaration; but it is very easy for a man who has once got into the Presidential chair to convince himself that his reëlection is indispensable to the welfare of the country. The fear that Mr. GREELEY may not be proof against this temptation makes us pause before saying positively that we will join some one or more of the GREELEY clubs. How could any man justify it to his own conscience if he should have any share in subjecting Hon-ACE GREELEY to seductions that would im pair his virtue? We shall wait, then, for some further evidence on this point before we finally commit ourselves; but yet, if the choice should be between GREELEY and GRANT, we shall certainly go in with all our might for GREELEY. Meanwhile, let us all watch with curiosity and hope the progress of this unprecedented canvass, and let the whole South especially rise up to follow Mr. GREELEY in one enthusiastic crusade They owe it to him, and we pray that they

#### The Tweed Free Hospital.

The Irish Democrat continues to deal with and that which terminated when Louis this important subject in a manner worthy of the most generous heart and the most e mprehensive intelligence. Let our readers journal from the following extract;

journal from the following extract;

"It may be truly said that WILLIAM M. Tween needs no monament of any kind to keep his memory green in the hearts of the people of New York. The way in which his large-hearted generally, in the depth and drearness of the past winter, caused the dark places to look bright again—the bounders charity that made the desclate he mestead a scene of modest festivit—the comfort brought to many a weary strict by the timely thoughtubers of the good man who, surrounded himself with all the confort that wealth can bestow, test for his suffering fe lows—these things constitute a monament more to be regarded than "storted terr or manumental bust." There be some to whom pulars have seen raised, and for whom enlegable heavily and the reductions have been written, simply taking the world now much they needed these to save their names from it oblivious; but is not the learn's grattingle more request than such lying lines of praise? Is not the civing up of the widows, and the orphans' turns a

crying up of the whoese shall any raised by man's lands?

"so much for the Tweed monument so far as any compliment to Mr. Tweed is concerned. But then comes the question—i in doine honer to such a man we can wornally serve our enterce—i'm paying the in included a personal compliment we can secure a wide-spread general good—i'd in raising a monument to W.M. M. Tweed a creat pushe benefiction can be reased also—spread seneral good—in in raising a monument to W.M. M. Tweed a creat pushe beneficially of Charittes. Historica we believe the notion has prevailed in respect to this project—as it prevailed in the more many only half serious in its advocacy. We teel convinced that our able contemporary is not only world serious but to for the people to respond. That hospital shound to be build. We anticipate no objection on the tart of Mr. Tween, for while with a commendatic modest he shounds from the personal compliment involved in the 'I weed monument,' we believe that, sinking his molesty and only recomizing

This is indeed the right way to discuss a groundless. After forty years of revolt subject of such a nature. Where a work of against the rights of the elder branch, the great and enduring beneficence is concerned, family of ORLEANS have now given him their the argument of the advocate should be qual to the intrinsic noblences of the enter prise. And such is the case with these observations of our true-hearted contemporary. Let us hope then that not much more time will be suffered to clapse before this admirable undertaking for the good of the friendless, the unfortunate, and the suffering will be commenced in earnest. Let the friends of Mr. TWEED and the friends of humanity respond to the call. Let the money be raised, the site selected, the plans procured, the contracts made, and the edifice built; and let the Tweed Free Hospital enter upon its career of charity, to continue and grow brighter and brighter as long as this city stands.

# Gen. Grant Defended.

A number of the working Republicans o St. Louis held a meeting on Friday last and adopted the following resolutions:

"Leading A. That according to our ideas of civil service reiorm, the men, who wis victo res for a party, or do twork, are intitled to the offices at its disposal, movided that they possess the requisite qualifications; am all theories to the contrary are in our judgment agent and semimental, and the politicisms who exposes their semmental, and the politicians who espouse them critical.

\*\*sourced, That if we, the active Reundicans of St. 5. are expected to fight the battles of the National instration in Missouri, is order to perpetuate in a sect of political drones, whose official influence taxonatic to the Republican cause, or a clique of tea samplers, who have always been and are now than ever, a positive curse to the party, then we tought the last battle in that behalf; but a constitution of the fact that those baying or assuming aver the ear of the President have as yet laining to advise this fixed-lengy the fresident of other lates to the party of advised his fixed-lengy the fresident of other lates to the party of advised his fixed-lengy the fresident of other lates are of the vision of the seeking a dy in our own way for the evils of which we justify while.

complain.

Output and That a committee of five be appointed to frait an address to His Execulency, exting forth the grievances of the party, and turn-hing hum with the except status, political and personal, of every Federal officer in A. Louis, and that said committee by a special with the period of the extended of give the history of those who nate mixed in pointes in detail, as well as supply His Exectioney with the data from which he may judge of their generosity, disinterestedness, and fidelity as Republicans and of their integrity and capability as officers.

We protest against such rebellion as this. What right have these men to set up their opinions against the wishes of President GRANT? He is the head of the party as well as the head of his own family, and knows what is necessary and proper for both. It is true that he has filled many of the most important offices in St. Louis, as he has done elsewhere, with his own relations, and those of his wife and grandmother, as well as with his own personal cronics and favorites. It is true that these lucky fellows have nothing to do with the management of the Republican party, have never taken any interest in its success, and could not do anything to help it if they wished to. That is the case in St. Louis; it is the case here; it is the case everywhere. But if mere common politicians can be allowed to revolt against Gen. GRANT, and threaten that they will oppose his renomination unless their selfish desires are gratified, we are indeed coming to a pretty pass. All the offices belong to the President, and he has a right to dispose of them for the benefit of his own family and their relations, as well as to confer them upon disinterested persons who make him suitable presents. Any other doctrine than this is downright sedition.

After this, will anybody pretend that THE

Whig principle. This adds greatly to our dent's private property, to use and to abuse

Ferocity in France.

The men who control the Versailles Gov ernment are more barbarous and bloodthirsty than the much condemned Commu nists. In the heat and fury of the contest the Communists put to death the hostages whom they held to secure the safety of their cap tured and executed comrades; but the Government deliberately slaughters men after the st rife is over, and when there can be no object in slaying them except the gratification of a relentless vengeance.

What, for instance, could be the reason for killing our poor friend CLUSERET? He was not a man whom any party need be afraid of. He was an honest enthusiast. He had talents and knowledge, and under suitable direction might have been made useful; but he was impracticable and incompetent to take charge of anything. As to his share in the insurrection, it is plain that he must have done quite as much harm to his own party as to his antagonists; and there is no evidence that he was responsible for any of the atrocities of which the Communists are accused. His execution is not merely a crime, it is a blunder. It would have been much wiser to let him live, banishing him from France, than to make a martyr of him in this shocking and unjustifiable manner. This is equally true of Roche-FORT, who has probably been executed with equal want of humanity and judgment.

While the battle is raging any necessar, legree of severity is justifiable; but when it is all over and the victory gained, clemency and forbearance are the only wise policy. The French rulers may yet live long enough to appreciate this most bitterly from experience of their own.

### Retiring.

Mr. A. T. STEWART has backed out of the Broadway Widening Commission altogether. This was to be expected of a man who was too niggardly of his time and too contemptuous of the rights of his fellow citizens to sit an hour a day for ten days and receive their proofs of title, even when he had publicly promised to do so. A perusal of his ill-written and bunglingly expressed letter of resignation suggests, however, another and more potent reason for his retiring. He wanted to fix the southernmost line of assessment for the benefits of the improvement at Fourteenth street. This would have exempted his large and valuable retail store on Broadway, and his innumerable houses on Bleecker, Amity, and Fourth streets, in the vicinity of Washington square. His colleagues would not fall in with his disinterested views, and so he resigns in a huff.

We shall probably also hear of his withdrawing from the direction of the Viaduct Railroad Company as soon as he has accomplished the objects his personal interests require, or satisfied himself that he cannot accomplish them. He has got his prospective executor, Judge Hillton, into the Presidency of the Company, and will do his best to have the route located to suit himself. As soon as he has succeeded or hopelessly failed in this respect, he will quit the concern as he has the Broadway Commission. How absurd it is to put men like him into any public offices whatever !

At last the powers that rule, or rather misrule, our national affairs at Washington appear to have become ashamed of malevolenting persecuting people for the sole crime of attempt ing to aid Cuba in obtaining her independence When the celebrated case of the steamer Florida was tried in this city, the prosecution was ashamed to produce the perjured scoundrel who had signed the affidavit on which, in violation of all law and justice, the vessel had been seized. And now, probably for some similar reason, we observe that it is the intention of the Governnent indefinitely to postpone the trial of Gen. THOMAS JOURDAN, indicted on some such absurd statement of a scoundrel too low even for Mr. SIDNET WEESTER to produce.

Will the Cincinnati Commercial kindly nform us whether it is or is not in favor of the elec tion of Deacon Richard Smith as Governor of Ohio? And does it believe or not that the morals of Cinsinnati would be improved by the separation of that truly good man from the wicked and infidel partners who now mislead him, and cause him to assume a position before the public which in reality is most repugnant to his sensitive con-

A curious case has just been decided in the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. A Mr. Schuet, an unnaturalized resident of Waukesha county, vas elected in last November Clerk of the Super visors. After the election and before the appointed time for entering upon his official du ties. Mr. Schuer took out his certificate of naturalization. The legality of the election having been contested, the Court decided that while an alien cannot vote, he may be voted for; and hough not qualified to hold an office when elected, he may remove the disqualification by subsequent acquisition of citizenship, and then lawully serve.

Dr. PANCOAST of Philadelphia recently performed a painful operation on a little gir whose feet had been deformed by wearing high neeled boots, and expressed his opinion that it was only the beginning of a large harvest of such cases. It so happens that extremely high heels are going out of fashion; but there is still room for much improvement in this direction.

The Californians have a great tendency to

lo everything with a rush, and, as a natural con sequence, much that they attempt to do is very poorly accomplished. They have gone into the vine culture so [extensively that wine is sold there cheaper than milk-forty cents a gallon but the greater portion of the wine manufacture is dear even at that price, being rough, sour earthy stuff, neither healthy nor palatable. The reason of this is that the people have not the patience to use the proper care in its prepara tion; and now, instead of improving the methods of manufacture, they are uprooting the vines which have cost them so much money and labor, in order to make room for more profitable crops. In the same manner they plunged into the silk culture without knowledge or system. and nearly everybody began to cultivate mulberry trees, while silkworm eggs sold readily at five dollars an ounce. When the market for eggs was fully supplied, it was discovered that there was no market for cocoons. One cultivator re cently wrote to the proprietors of a silk factory at San Francisco, offering to give them a large lot of eccoons if they would pay the freight on them; and the letter was never answered. The Californians now think the silk culture a humbug. Yet wine-making and silkworm-raising will doubtless eventually prove very important 's hostile to Gen. GRANT? And where and highly remunerative branches of industry in

sucd. Fruit trees of nearly all descriptions thrive luxuriantly in California, and, as more fruit is now produced there than there is any market for, the producers are becoming disgusted with the business. But in time the trees that have been planted will yield a profitable return. It will doubtless gratify Mr. BERGH to know that some parts of California they feed their pigs

The International Typographical Union,

n Bartlett pears.

which will meet in Baltimore on Monday next, will undoubtedly hear from the colored printer L. H. Douglass, who has for nearly three years been knocking at the door of the Columbia Typo graphical Union in Washington. At the last two essions of the International Union attempts were made to induce that body to fix the status of the colored printer. At the session in Albany in June, 1869, Mr. Daniel, W. Flynn, a delegate from Columbia Union-who graduated from the Tribune office-offered resolutions closing with the assertion that it would be flagrantly unjust for any subordinate Union to deny admission to any printer merely on the ground of race or color. They were, however, on motion of Mr. Doyle of Baltimore, tabled by 57 to 28. This was on the first day of the session. On the fourth day Mr. HALLECK, another delegate from Columbia Union, offered resolutions censuring the Congressional Printer for trying to force upon Union No. 101 L. H. Douglass, an avowed rat, and counselling that Union to resist the attempt, at the same time pledging the International Union to support Union No. 101 in so doing. After much wrangling the resolutions went over to the last day of the session, and then a substitute was offered by Mr. Rogsars of Louisville, declaring the International Union in bostility to the admission of any negro by any Union under its jurisdiction. After a long and bitter discussion the substitute was defeated, and the Union adopted Mr. HALLECK'S resolution condemning the action of fail. These sine-day wonders receive their appoint the Congressional Printer. This was dodging the real question, and every member of the International Union knew it. At this same session the right of women to admission into subordinate Unions was recognized, and a charter was granted to Women's Typographical Union No. 1 of this city, by an almost unanimous vote. At the session of the International Union in Cincinnati in June last the question of admitting Douglass was again discussed. Of such prime importance did the President of the Internation al Union, Mr. I. D. George of Nashville, consider it, that more than one-half of his annual address was given up to this subject; and it was referred to a special Committee, Messrs. Peter A. Cross-ny of Montreal, C. R. Palmea of Louisville, H. P. TEMPLE of Cincinnati, DAVID KELLS of New York, and C. A. HABMOND of Sacramento. The Committee recommended that the question of admitting or rejecting colored printers be left entirely to the discretion of subordinate Unions. The report was adopted, 61 to 11. Meantime L. II. Douotass has kept steadily at work in the Government office in Washington, and steadfastly continued knocking at the door of Colombia Union. That Union, with arrant cowardice, refases to act on his application. Wall not Boss Bunton instruct the New York delegation to demand the admission of Mr. Douglass, thus winning for this city the credit of doing justice to he colored printer as well as to women printers? Why not do at once what must be done at no dis-

One of the pleasantest and most readable linstrated newspapers in the world is Harper's Bazar. The miscellaneous pictures are excellent, the comicalities fresh, the love stories all our fancy painted them, the general intelligence always interesting; and the disquisitions of that charming, kindly Old Bachelor, so full of gentle wisdem quaintly uttered, and true, manly sentiment honestly inculcated, are among the very best productions of our current literature. By some accident the popular attention does not seem to be directed toward these delightful essays as much as it ought to be; and we are sure our readers will thank us for bringing them thus especially to their notice.

The Bosor eschews-and this in our opinion is not the least of its merits-the endless clamor of olitics, and rests the mind of the reader with themes of less exacting and less threadbare kinds. It likewise renders a notable service to the unity of the Republic by diffusing in all quarters and recesses of the land a scientific knowledge of the latest fashions, so that the farmer's daughter in Arcostook and the pioneer's wife in Nevada can now make their dresses of the same civilized cut. and trim them with fringes and tucks and ruffles after the same elaborate style of art. The country maiden in her first visit to the city no longer need tremble with awe lest her array should be ut of fashion, for the Bazar keeps her instructed n all those mysteries that of yore were beyond her ken; and she knows that she walks in attire, silken or other, bearing the same appearance of novelty, and in the same general range of taste and culture with that of the most modish flirt of the Fifth avenue. This may indeed be de scribed as a political benefit, because it tends to bind the remotest parts of the country together with a bond of feeling that no future Calhoux or JEFF. Davis will ever dare to strike at.

Once more we return our thanks to the Bazar, and wish for it and its genial conductors the ver-increasing favor of the public, and more and nore thousands of well contented readers.

The popular belief that the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends in this city is always accompanied by rainy weather will doubtless be strengthened by the copious and beautiful howers which fell yesterday. If the Friends do indeed deserve credit for this welcome interruption of the drought under which we have so ong been suffering, it will be not the least of their claims to respect and admiration. May piritual blessings descend upon them as abunntly as the rain which has so opportunely re

The famous MELIGAN case in Indiana has terminated in a verdict in favor of the plainiff, MILLIGAN, against the defendants, Hover and others, for \$5 damages. The plaintiff was arrested in October, 1864, by the defendants, who were United States officers, on a charge of treasonable practices, and kept in confinement under the sentence of a military commission until April 10, 1866. He charged that this was an unlawful exprisonment, and on the 13th of March, 1868, brought suit accordingly. The Supreme Court having held that his imprisonment was unlawful, and an act of Congress having fixed the term of two years as the limit within which an action must be brought for wrongs of this nature, the jury were instructed to assess his damages only for his imprisonment from the 13th of March to the 10th of April, 1896, which they did for Inflamount already mentioned.

The Tweed Association of the Fourteenth

Ward are entitled to the credit of being the first among the numerous Tween clubs in the city to nove for the erection of the proposed free publihospital. President John Bush of that Associa tion has done himself great honor by the man ner in which he has taken hold of this move ment. The same is true of Mr. PATRICK HAYES and Mr. MICHAEL LYNCH, who supported the resolutions of the Association. The committee appointed to collect subscriptions will, we doubt not, prove fully adequate to the noble task. Let every Tweed club in the city raise a thousand dollars for this purpose, and the work will be surely and promptly accomplished.

Boston is a smartish place. What is the

THE SONS OF THE PAVORITES.

West Point Unveiled-More Hard Facts for the Sons of Honest Toil-How Grant's Son Rules the Roast-A Corporal's Guard of Black Cadets. rrespondence of The Sun. WEST POINT, N. Y., May 23. -THE SUN'S revelations of effairs at West Point have taken every one

by surprise, and none more so than the " Supe" Superintendent), as the cadets are wont to term him. There are those in this immediate neighborhood who tremble in their boots, knowing full well that when their actions are brought to light, they will receive, as they justly descrive, the condemnation of the entire community.

The second eldest of the house of Pitcher has

been appointed a cadet at large, as a reward for his father's services, although the young appointee, to use his own words, would much rather prefer to be a haymaker, and he don't care about being a callet. The appointment of young Pitcher contrasts sadly with the refusal of Ulysses to confer the same distinction upon the son of the departed THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

whose deeds of valor are still fresh and green in the minds and ballowed in the hearts of the Irish Brigade. Let Irishmen bear in mind this treatment of the ashes of their illustrious dead. Louis, the eldest scion of the house of Pitcher, was appointed

to the Naval Academy two years ago, and afforded every opportunity, in union with his comrades, to obtain a thorough naval education; but on account of the professors at the Naval Academy being comparatively old fogies, and deficient in the knowledge of maritime laws according to Robeson, he very auxions friends, being unwilling to remain any onger an inmate of that institution.

The citizens of New York would hardly believe. unless they should examine the Register, the manner in which the Military Ring have of late years manipulated affairs so as to have their heirs educatel, clothed, and fed at the expense of Uncle Sam. Every year brings fresh arrivals of this character; and, as a general thing, they deprive other more worthy and deserving young men of the positions agt they, in nine cases out of ten, are incompetent to ments as cadets and quality as plebes, but invariably disancear in a cloud at the following examination, After the four years have elapsed, and the plebes become tona Ade graduates, not one-third of the class remain to tell the story of their probation; and it eiten becomes necessary at the cavalry exhibition drill to add a part of the second class to the first, in order that they may present a respectable from A ben charging upon the rail leace in front of Cozzens's Hotel.

THE ROYAL CAPET.

I received another little episode to-day, in connection with the career of Calet Grant, which goes to show in what direction the wind blows. In the spring of 1869, Lieut, C. B. Sears of the Corps of Engineers, acting as Assistant Instructor of signalling, had maker his supervision the section in which Cadet Grant held rank. The young man having been called to the black board, in order that he might instruct the other benighted members of the same section in the art of signalling, was detected by Lieut, Sears in the act of reading his losson, which he had writted on his sairt cut prior to his eatry into the section room. The officer immediately placed him under arrest in his quarters, as this effence was considered not only a flagrant violation of the rules and regulations, but at the same time of shorest subterfuge to obtain studing in his class.

same time distances subterfuge to obtain standing in his class.

That same evening Gen. Pitcher released Cutet Grart fromtarrest, Lieut Scars's order to the contary notwit standing. The sequel of the story is soon told. A short time afterward an order was seen told. A short time afterward an order was received from Washington directing the Licatemant to proceed to some place out West and report to the commanding officer of the station for duty. Thus was nonesty rewarded, and an agright officer not only sambled, but still more, transferred to other duties where he would in the future be unable to interfere with the rating family. How does this compare with the trainent allored Calet blaired by the first class last winter? He, I believe, was accused of telling a faisehood. I consider an underhand proceeding among gentlemen, as caders are all supposed to be, as great a faisification as the sample fact of telling an untruth.

THE NEW COLORED CADET.

A second edition of Cadet South arrived on Friday morning, and has already passed the medical examination, and been pronounced round of body and limbs. The second installment of Afric's sons bears the high-sounding name of A. G. Napier, and has already been dubbed by the corps of cadets as Sir Charles Napier. He stands about ave feet nine notices in height, is of rather a carrier has than Calet Smith, though presenting a much finer appearance, is square built, and if altacked by any of the white trash, would be very apt to alve them not work for a few minutes presentory to annihilating them entirely. He was appointed from Temessee, being a resident of Nasivule. The general intression seems to be that he will not only pass the preliminary examination satisfactorily, but that he is suart enough to go through the whole course. He seems determined to mind his own business, and instead of raising a disturbance, as his prolecessor has done on so many occasions, to rather confine himself to the improvement of his mind by hard study. He has already gained the good will of the corps by his quiet, massuming manner, and lack of airs.

Twenty-six plebes have already presented their

good will of the corps by his quiet, inassuming manner, and lack of airs.

Twenty-six plebes have already presented their credentials, and are now escent each to the piebe wing of the barracks. Cadet Gilbore, the ranking corporal of the corps, has been entrusted with their early training, and, aithough acting very gentlemanly in the matter of giving the accessive gentlemanly in the matter of giving the accessive orders, he nevertheless gives them to understand that they must hold up their heads and keep the little finger touching the seam of the pants. Cadet Gilmore when a plebe two years ago, underwent a considerable amount of hazing, and knows how to aborectate the sorrowful situation in which a plebe is placed when undercoing his baptism of fire.

A THIRD NEGRO COMING.

A THIRD NEGRO COMING.

The endsts have it that still another "dark shadow" will shread himself during the coming summer under the umbrageous elms of Camp Beiknap, Who that third edition is has not yet been made public; but certain it is that Gen. Upton will have a sufficient number of Africa's sons during the coming camp to constitute a corporal's guard.

List winter the roof of the endst barracks was demonsted by fire accidentally, so it was said, although subsequently a second accidental fire was discovered in the Academic buildings. Next winter, perhaps, the country may be treated to a bondre of quite respectable dimensions.

BUTLER'S SOFT SOAP.

The truth of the matter is, a change all round is needed, and unions a very decided one is made, matters and things will be carried on at this place until at last it will be broken up, and the State authorities once more occupy the land, which has been caded to the general Government only during the existence of the Mintery Academy.

Last February But Butter sent to every cadet at the Academy a printed copy of his pieca made in defence of the first class, but this game did not work very well. Ben's class but this game did not work very well. Ben's blea was to have the "caddies" send these circulars (they can be called b, no other banc) to their voting and influential papie, thereby winning them to his side of the fence, and coming their good will. Fire cadets did not bite, and very lew it any of them sent Ben's documen, to their governors.

THAT METHODIST BOOK CONCERN. The Investigation Really Suppressed by a Democratic Alderman.

To the Editor of The Sun. Sik: In your enumeration of the opponents of Dr. Lanahan, you say he has opposed to him " some f the Bishops and a large number of the lay managers of his church."

Will you and your readers bear in mind that until the inauguration of lay representation, which will take place in 1872, the laity has no voice in th nanagement of the Book Concern, and no responsibility for the investigation now pending.

It is believed by these supposed likely to know that none of the Bishops approve of the recent action of the Book Committee, and it is certainly true the laity of this city and vicinity are generally dissatisfied, alike with the action of the Book Cor mittee and the administration of Alderman Carlcity, Elizabeth, N. J.), nor will they be satisfied with anything short of a thorough, practical investiga tion, which will vindicate the right, and expose whatever of wrong, it is possible to discover.

METHODIST LAYMAN.

# Col. Freuch's Diamond.

SIR: The statement that I knew the thickes at tried to steal Col. French's diamond is wrong never saw the scounarels before. When the olonel requested me to stop the car, I rang the . Before the car storped, one of the thieves ed the strap and started the car again. Col nch expressed himself satisfied to day that I was t so much to biame in the matter.

JOHN MERRITT.

Conductor Fourth Avenue Rain

Novelties in the Museum. The Misses Olivia and Rosa Rand, character and burlesque actresses, are playing an engagement at Wood's Museum, with profit to the management,

and evidently to the satisfaction of the pairons of the establishment. The beautifully pathetic "Pearl of Savoy" is on the bills this week, and next Satir-day the sisters appeal to the public as beneficiaries. The Fox & Denier Pantomime Troupe will introduce their blind mice next Monday evening. June First.—Deposits received this day in the Mutual Benefit Savings Bank (sun Building) will draw interest from June 1.—Ade.

to an iriends in Kansas pledges himself to be the Bureka, but that State, when carefully and intelligently pur- reason it has never had a tolerable restsurant?

Boston is a smartish place. What is the Don't boil your coffee, Get the Eureka, 651

THE PRESIDENCY.

OFFICE-HOLDERS' CANDIDATE. For President : USELESS S. GRANT.

Peter Brains Sweeny-He is Said to be against Coming to the Front-The New Prom the New Orleans Picayune.

ngainat Coming to the Front-The New Departure.

From the New Orleans Progume.

I propose to submit for public inspection the great balance wheel of the Tammany organization of the State of New York: Peter Barr Sweeny. He was born of Celiuc parents, who had emigrated from the Emerald Isle, in the vicinare of the city of Cork, and established themselves in this city, residing on Park Row, where the subject of this first saw the light of day, in the year 1827.

His early education was confided to Thomas S. Brady, the father of the distinguished advocate and honored legist and orator James T. Brady, and the learned Judge John R. Brady. Later he entered the school of the celebrated Dr. Anthon, and graduated with honor. He studied law with his boson iriend James T. Brady, and commenced the oractice at 51 Chambers street, with A. J. Willard. Appointed Fabile Administrator by R. J. Dillon, Corporation Counsel, in Jannary, 1833, reappointed by Lorezo B. Shepard in 1856, removed by R. Busted in 1857, and elected District Attorney, entering upon his duties January, 1857, resigning in November of the same year in consequence of ill leafty, which required him to spin dit wither in a more genial climate. He selected the West Indies for the winter, and made a teur of Europe alterwards, as the wisest, most skilling, and efficient pointical organizer within the scope of his health. He was successful as a lawyer, and regarded by Wm. L. Marcy as the wisest, most skilling, and efficient pointical organizer within the scope of his knowledge at as early a date as 1853.

On his return from Europe, entirely recovered and invigorated, he resumed the practice of his profession, and had accorded to him the leadership of the Democratic party in the city of New York. Abler men for the positions it would be difficult to find in any country, and the Democratic party may well be proad of them. Victor Rugo aptly describes Peter B. Sweeny as "Unde cour, profession, and had accorded that he impresses his competers the desire of the position of t

Such is the man before whose wise counsels the Such is the man before whose wise connects the disensions of the Young Democracy of this city disappeared like mist before a summer's midday stan, and no ascerity of feeling attached to him, while vituperation of other Tammany leaders was rife and abundant; the result of which was evidenced in the Democratic success in city and State elections. Should the same prudent and wise course prevail, as is most devoutly to be wished, ever the other State of the Union, the improduct partisant legislation of the last len years will be received unlong the decision of the last len years will be received unlong the decision.

The Farmer of Chappaqua is a Good Can-

The Farmer of Chappingan is a Good Candidate.

From the Philaburgh Commercial.

By degrees Mr. Greeley is coming to be regarded as a Presidential candidate, and his Southern teur as a means to that end, inc.deataily if not designedly. The Philosopher is saying some very good trings to the Southern people, who like what he says marvellously well; and it is a good thing to have the people of that section, more especially those who were in the reachion, like what one who has been identified as Mr. Greeley his been with every movement which was made for the destruction of slavery and the suppression of the rebellion may say. Candinate or not, we are good that Mr. Greeley has gone into the South, preaching like a statesman and observing like a philosopher.

THE STORY OF A PROTOGRAPH.

Young Married Woman in a French Millinery Establishment-The Missing \$3.50 -Four Weeks in the Tombs-Not Guilty

and Tears.
Mile. Aunette Machin keeps a French millinery store in Sixth avenue. She had in her employ Leonora Alien, a prepossessing young married woman. Mile. Annette was taken sick, and during a week that she was confined to her bed the bust ness of the concern devolved upon Mrs. Allen, who sold goods and collected bills. On her recovery, Mile. Annette accused Mrs. Ailen of embezziing \$3.50, and caused her arrest. From the 9th of May until yesterday, when her case was called before Judge Cardozo, Mrs. Allen was kept in the Tombs.

While Mile. Asnette was delivering her testimony in French, through an interpreter, a woman who accompanied her was observed acting as promoter. The intruder was of course ejected from the Court

room.

Mile. Annette testified that Mrs. Allen was employed by her at a salary of \$4 a week. On the 29th of April Leenera went to collect a oil of \$3 59 from a Miss Gould, and returned saving that she did not get the money. Witness had reasons for suspecting that Leonora had collected the money and appropriated it.

priated it.

Leonors then told her story in a tremulous voice, she not only accounted for all the money received, but showed that Mile. Anneste was in her deut \$7. Leonors awore further that during the libress of Mile. Aschin she worked in the store from 5 o'clock in the mexing until midnight, returning \$27, the proceeds of the business during that time. When she was first confined in the Jefferson Market prison her husband visited her and proposed a divorce, fromising to get her out of prison if she would consent. At this point of her testimony Assistant District

on why the complaint was pressed. Thereupo he witness drew from her pocket a photograph of file. Annette, which she said she had found in he Mile. Annette, which she said she had found in her husband's pocket when he visited her in the prison. Leonora said she believed that the prosecution desired to get her out of the way, so that her husband might get a divorce and marry Mile. Asnette.

Here Leonora utterly broke down, and cried bitterly. Col. Fellows said that he had no desire to prose the case to conviction. There was a reasonable doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and he favored her acquittal. His Honor instructed the jury to find a verdict of not guilty, which they did. When relieved from her embarrassing position by the Court Mirs. Allen fainted, and was removed to the vestibule.

Who Wants to be Collector of New York ?

Sin : Being a constant reader of your very valuble paper, and seeing so much about cause in it tately take the liberty of thus addressing you. The cearer has a caul these many years, but being now n very indigent circumstances, is auxious to part with it at a low price. If you could direct her to any one who would buy it you would conter an acorcharity. Very respectfully, Miss. RYAN.

138 Changa street, New York.

Arkansas Sanday Diversions.

Arknasus Sanday Diversions.

Hoffield, Ark., May 29.—Three white men, accused of violating the Sanday law, were attacked vesterday by a negro magistrate antihis assistants. They drove the negroes of and took reage in a hotel. A party of thirty negroes, armed with gans and pistols, surrounded the hotel and demanded their surreader. This men came out on the balcony, and were fired upon. They returned the fire, killing one negro and wounding three others. The white men surroudered themselves to the authorities to-day, and were unconditionally released.

Murder and Suicide by a Lover. Chicago, May 31.—Yesterday Martin Bend and 21, shot Catharine Neckalaw, and 20, and the shot himself, dying instantly. They were betroth At the German procession on Monday Catharwent out driving with a young man, and this cited Martin's jealousy, and led to murder a smithle.

Literary Notes. Bret Harte's Condensed Novels are handsome ablished by James R Osgood & Co. Cleverish par-les, but not miraculous.

Dr. George H. Faylor has published an interesting little volume on Paralysis (S. R. Weils.) He treats are disease by vibratory and special more nones. The Commercial Traveller's Guide Book, by Dr. L. P. Brockett (Davion & Co.), is a convenient volume. Its list of towns and distances is especially valuable. A very convenient manual is the Handbook of the

Administrations of the United States. (Lee & Energy and.) In a brief space it gives the main facts of our political history from the beginning. We have received a volume containing fifty tracts issued by the Catholic Publication Society, and setting forth in a popular and impressive manner the doctrines of the Catholic Church upon every essential question of religion. Thou, in these tracts were not printed to be bound together, they are sufficiently uniform in style, and form an interesting manual of Catholic Church upon the property of the color of the color

Mr. Miles Gerald Keon's novel of Dion and the Sibvia, which for some time past has been running through the pages of the Cutholic World, is now issued in a shapely volume by the Catholic Phylication Society. It is a classic Christian story of great interest, written in a vicarous style and with a thorough knowledge of the times of which it treats, iteroid the lettrarch is one of its characters, and the execution of John the Baytist one of the incidents.

SUNBEAMS.

-As compensation for accidents suffered ou the various lines, the British rallwave last year paid out an augregate sum of \$1 633.575 damages.

-A man in Illinois, twenty-four hours after his wire died, and before her funeral, played croquet with the girls. For this the indignant neighbors tarred and feathered him.

-The Harvard Advocate says the lady Sophomores at Vassar have been hazing the lady Freshmen. The letter have to come down with eigarettes and

lemonade, or be put to bed. -The Cherokee Advocate contains among its list of agents the names of Adam Mouse for the 85-quoyah district, Huckleberry Downing for the Flinf district, and Froz Six Killer for the Going Snake dis-

-The "Madonna del Libro," a small paieting by Raphael, has been sold by the Marchese Stan Carlo Conestable of Feruria to the Empress of Russia for \$64,000. It is said that but thirty-one works by Raphael

now remain in Italy.

-When diamonds are pelished, and yet unset, the genuine gem is easily detected from the imitation by laying the stones on a printed paper. Diamonds, although brilliant, are not transparent; so, if the letters shine through and are visible, the stone is of rock

crystal, paste, or other imitations. -A clergyman at Cairo, Ill., expressed lately bis contempt of nickers in his Sunday collection, and positively forbade any of his congregation from contributing anything under the decomination of five cents. "Save your cents," said the good man, "until you have five before you put you mands in this box. The widow's mite business is played out here."

-A few years ago shad weighing from eight to

twelve pounds were quite common. Now few are taken anywhere weighing over six or seven pounds. A veteran who has fished in the Delawate river for many years says he once saw a shad weighing fourtest and a half pounds, and has known of larger ones. The question is, whether the big shad have become extinct or too knowing to be caught. -Southeastern Wisconsin is now almost entirely people; by Germans, and in other portions of the State the native American element is regularly and rapidly retreating. The districts specially occupied

by the Germans are becoming too crowled, and a strong tide of emigration has set in for Minnesota, Nebraska, and lowa. Meanwhile immigration from Germany continues, and contributes to keep up the -The foolish manner in which money is often squandered under the pretence of benefiting the In-dians is illustrated in the case of the Kaw tribe, which s located on a reservation in the southwestern part of Missourf. In 1860-61 one nundred and fifty stone dwellings were erected for the Kaws; but the Indians, in-

stead of living in them, sold the windows, roofs, and flooring, stabled their ponies in the houses, and continued to dwell in miserable bank huts. -In Troy a few days ago, a witness in a slander suit became nighty indignant at the hamorous com-ments of a lawyer upon the facts elicited in the course of the trial, that one of the lady witnesses was the obof the trial, that one of the lady witnesses was the ob-ject of his heart's adoration. After the adjournment of the Court the aggreeved individual lay in wait for the facetious counsel, and would have materially altered the expression of his countenance had it not been for

the opportune interposition of several bystanders. -In New Orleans a woman, imprisoned on the charged of kidnapping a child, is afflicted with violent convulsions at times, and her colored fellow prisoners are under the firm belief that she has been Voudoued. One of the woman in fall with her says are obened her mouth one day and a dog ran out of it, that she is all the time splitting plns, and that she sees the devil every night. There is nothing too extravagant for the

-- Previous to the settlement of California, singing birds, fragrant flowers, and honey bees were not to be found in the entire country. Now, how ever, in all parts of the State may be found many varieties of singing birds, like the mocking bird, bobolink, larks, liquets, thrushes, Baltimore oriole and the common robin, which always follow civilization. The forest in all parts of
the State are filted with the honey hee, and honey from
Los Angeles county is an innortant article of commerce. And as for fragrant flowers, California can now beat the world.

—A negro prisoner in Claiborne county, in

—A negro prisoner in Claiborne county, in East Tonnesse, had a negro jury impanelled to try his case, in the expectation of getting off ossily. When the jury came in with a verdict of guity and three years in the penitentary—it being within the province of the jury there to fix the penalty in certain grades of erime—the culorit less all faith in colored human nature. Another offender who had been persuated by his colored brethren to have his case disposed of hyanger to jury on learning the other's fate, came to the negro jury, on learning the other's fate, came to the immediate conclusion that darkies had no business in a jury box, and elected to be tried by white men.

-In Leavenworth, Indiana, a youth named man who was a bank clerk and suspected of timidity. victim reinforced by a strong party of friends, who all supposed Mr. Tucker to be a burgiar of the most atroclous character. It was not until be had been chased nearly a mile, had forty shots fired at him from reve ers, and been overtaken and fearfully beaten, that. Mr. Fucker found an opportunity to explain the joke.

-Not far from Tappan, on the Palisades, the, tree is pointed out from which André was hung. is rather a notable feature in the landscape, and as a local memorial heips to break the monotonous release of the," house in which Washington slept." A travelle was under escort of a farmer thereabouts who pointed out the tree. "That's a famous tree, there." "What is it famous for?" "I don't remember exactly, but I believe a general was hung there once." "What general—Gen. Washington?" "Yes, that was his name."
"What did they hang him for?" "Well, he cantured somebody, I believe. I don't remember exactly ""Wash't it Aodré?" "Ay, that was it; they hung him for capturing André. I remember now."

—A lady residing in a Western city returned

home one evening and heard some noise in the room usually occupied by herself and her bushand. The door being closed, she was reduced to the keyhole, to which place she applied her eye. She saw the figure of a woman; standing by her side was the husband of the jealous wife, actually engaged in adjusting a shawl upon the shoulders of the intruding female. Taking a shot gin, she forced open the door, and shot th woman in the back. The husband screamed, the wife fainted. On her return to consciousness mutual ex-planations followed. The body of the woman who was hot was brought in, and it was seen to be a dummy The husband is a dry goods merchant, and had brough the image home to repair the damage it had sustains

-A plan has been proposed by Mr. C. Gaylord or transferring steamers and ships by railway over iand from one body of water to another, which has been endorsed as practicable by W. L. Hanscom, United States Naval Constructor, and others. The plan is to employ an ordinary floating dock to raise the vessel and place it on a cradic bed which stands on tracks. When the water is pumped out of the dock, and the whole is lifted up to the proper grade, a locomotive is attached, and the vessel is hauled away like any other load. The road over which this transportaany other load. The road over which this translotted tion is to take place is to be from forty to saxty feet wide, with eight or more rails, the road bed to be made capable of sustaining any weight. Mr. Hanscom thinks such a railway, with docks, &c., thirty-seven miles across the Isthmus of Panama, could be omit for \$22,500,000 while a canal, with the necessary locks and basins, would cost right times that sum, or more. At distriction a project seems visionary; but more improbable schievements have been successfully acompitshed-the electric telegraph, for instance.

-Mrs. James T. Fields, the prime mover in the establishment of the "Holly-Tree inn" on Cambridge sire t. Boston, which furnishes many of the articles obtained at restaurants, except liquors, at lated on the great practical good it is accompamong the laboring classes there. It gives good tea and coffee, for instance, at five cents a cup; soup five ents a bowl; cold meat, either ham, roast or corn with bread and butter, ten cents; pies, five cen a piece. During the summer they will also have ic am at five cents a glass. Two hundred men from eighnoring manufactory dine daily at the "Holy ing saloons in the vicinity. Some of these places hav been compelled to close for lack of parrouste, and the new movement is thus unexpectedly carrying on a genuine temperance reformation. The sowing and s girls, who have hard work to keep soul and body to-gether, are firm friends and steady patrons of the "Holly Tree." The movement has been so successful established by benevolently disposed different parts of the city, which it is hoped will events ually be nearly self-sustaining.

-We passed the Chablis with the fach. He drauk and made no sign: He was a man of mighty mark That we had brought to dine.

We gave him Cricquot, d.y and iced, And nex' we served Conteau Latite, the set the bottle pass.

What could be done with churi like this? We tried the Clos Vougeot Alia Caltun Pierre—two roral drinks That cheer our world of woe.

He drank, and said, "There wines, no doubt. Are cleasent in their kind : But Whiskey-to my simpler thete-